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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917.

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Lengths: 8' 7' 8' 9' 10' 11' 12' 13' 14' 15' 16' 17' 18' 19' 20'

Weight: 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 lbs per sheet

To-day's price: Yen 47.— per Picul for Kobe.

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Lengths: 8' 7' 8' 9' 10' 11' 12' 13' 14' 15' 16' 17' 18' 19' 20'

Weight: 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 lbs per sheet

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AMERICAN TINPLATES 14" x 20" x .22 sheets x 170 lbs @ Yen 95.—

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Estimates furnished on application. WONG YING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1916.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE ON THE MEUSE.

PARIS, July 18.
It is semi-officially announced that yesterday's advance on the left of the Meuse was of considerable importance, as it releases Hill 304, which the enemy had been closely pressing. It has also done much to clear the approaches to Verdun.

The fury with which the Germans are attacking in Champagne, creates the belief that the internal situation of the Central Empires urgently demands some sort of a victory.

There is also great intensity of artillery activity on the Belgian front.

RENEWED ENEMY EFFORTS SHATTERED.

London, July 18.

A French communiqué states:— After violent bombardments, the Germans made several counter-attacks on the positions we captured yesterday, from Avocourt Wood, as far as the slopes on the west side of Hill 304.

Our energetic resistance shattered all the efforts of the enemy who suffered sanguinary losses, without regaining the least portion of the conquered ground.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 18.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There was local fighting to the east of Monchy-le-Freux which resulted in our gaining further ground and capturing some prisoners.

We successfully carried out raids to the north-east of Costeberte and near Boersinghe.

We drove back raiders near Willebe.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report, by wireless, states:—

There is lively artillery activity on the coast, from the Yser to Lys, the La Bassee Canal, Look and Lens, and on both banks of the Scarpe.

We repulsed English advances between Hollebeke and Warneton and drove back an English attack to the north of the Arras-Cambrai road, except at a narrow point to the west of Bois-du-Vert.

The French attacked on a five-kilometre front between Avocourt Wood and westward of Dardman Hill. After bitter fighting, they penetrated the south-eastern corner of Malancourt Wood, astride the Malancourt-Esnes road.

MORE RIOTING IN LISBON.

Lisbon, July 18.

There has been more rioting in the streets. Bombs were thrown at troops and several people were injured.

The Chamber has extended Martial Law for a month.

HONOUR FOR COMMODORE TYRWHITT.

London, July 18.

Commodore Tyrwhitt has been appointed a Commander of the Bath.

ENEMY HOLDERS DEPRIVED OF BRITISH TITLES.

London, July 18.

A Bill depriving enemy subjects of British titles, passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

LORD HARDINGE.

London, July 18.

A number of papers state that Lord Hardinge's resignation is certain.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACK GAINS BUT TEMPORARY SUCCESS.

London, July 18.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—

There has been intense enemy artillery activity in the region of Poturi and to the south of Brzezany, and also near Halicz.

The enemy strongly attacked, to the south of Novica, and occupied a height. Our counter-attack by infantry and cavalry threw him back and we re-occupied the height.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report, by wireless, states:—

There is increased fighting in the Riga region, southward of Dunsburg, and at Smorgon.

There is strong artillery activity at Brzezany.

We captured the Carpathian heights eastward of Nowica and repulsed counter-attacks.

We forced back the Russians on the Lomnica line.

Artillery work is more active on both sides of the Busite valley and along the Putna and Sereth.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, July 18.

The military demonstration began in the afternoon. Motor lorries, bristling with machine guns and manned by Maximilian agitators paraded the streets. As time passed and nothing happened, the population, which had at first kept indoors, emerged into the streets and watched the demonstrators with curiosity.

Some regiments, yielding to the persuasion of the Maximilians, left their barracks in the evening, carrying arms, contrary to orders. One regiment marched to the Nevsky Prospect apparently going to the Duma. Suddenly, half a dozen distant shots were fired and the regiment, together with the spectators bolted for cover in the doorways from where the soldiers began a wild fusillade which only ceased when their magazines were emptied. The soldiers came out from their cover and after an excited discussion abandoned their march to the Duma and returned to their barracks quietly, and the City, 20 minutes later, assumed its customary aspect.

For hours, motor lorries full of soldiers, sailors and civilian Maximilians, with pointed rifles, rushed all over Petrograd. Six of them dashed to the station of departure for Warsaw to prevent M. Kerensky (Minister of War) going to the front, but they found that M. Kerensky had left a quarter of an hour previously. Another party seized the offices of the newspaper *Nova Vremya* and made the composers set up in type a proclamation calling upon the people to appear armed in the streets and to demand the overthrow of the Provisional Government, the confiscation of the bourgeois press and to seize land and factories and other sources of production.

The First Machine-Gun Regiment, one of the instigators of the trouble, converted the villa of the dancer, Mme. Kreshinskaya, into their headquarters.

The organ of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates denounces the outbreak, and firm action by the Executives of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates, the Peasants Delegates and by the Provisional Government is expected to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

(Continued on Page 5.)

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.15 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

8.50 p.m. to 12.00 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALKAPPA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and month tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compendore order representing Bank Notes.

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Hongkong, July 17, 1917.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date until further notice Mr. GEORGE FREDRICK DUMBARTON has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.
W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Manager for China.
Hongkong, July 18, 1917.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and a half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 25th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 25th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 25th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 25th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917.

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL, Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Hongkong July 9, 1917.

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This Advertisement is issued by the
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

BERLIN TO-DAY.

AN AUSTRALIAN'S RECORD.

The following from *The Times*, one of a series of articles by Mr. F. Selton Delmer, an Australian who has been in Germany throughout the war and left Berlin on May 23.
Mr. Delmer from 1901 until 1914 held a lectureship in English at the University of Berlin, and at the end of the period he was also director of the English Seminary of the Berlin Commercial University. On the outbreak of war he was deprived of all his positions and emoluments.
From November, 1914, to March, 1915, he was interned at Ruhleben, and although he was then released and consequently was able for more than two years to observe the development of events in Berlin, some of his repeated applications for repatriation was granted until last month.

BERLIN TO-DAY.

How good it is to be back in England at last! I never realized what liberty means, liberty of thought and liberty of conscience, it is now after having lived for nearly three years in an enemy country where there is neither. I scarcely dared to believe my good luck until I was safely across the frontier in Holland.
When I caught sight of the British flag flapping cheerfully in the North Sea breeze over the British Consulate in a certain Dutch town my heart gave a bound.
I had to wait a few days at this Dutch port for the boat to England. The boats do not go at times of peace, but on the other hand what a shock the German public would get if they only knew how often they still cross! When I was summoned to the Kommandantur in Berlin for the last time, the notorious bully Dr. Braumüller (the military official with whom all the British civilians in Berlin, interned or at large, must deal) who received me with smiles and affability informed me that it was absolutely out of the question that I could get any further than Holland. "Communication between Holland and England has absolutely ceased on account of the submarine blockade," he said.
We came ashore at an English port, and had, with our luggage, to pass through the Customs and undergo an examination at the hands of the military. As the train neared London I wondered what impression the city would make

upon me under a state of war. The German papers for months past have been celebrating that food was becoming scarcer and scarcer in England. When the ruthless submarine campaign began in February we were assured that England would be in dire straits by the end of May, but as time went on the date of England's capitulation to hunger grew vaguer, and in private conversations one heard doubts expressed as to whether the sly British Government had not very considerable stores of bread-stuffs up its sleeve.

It seems absurd that on entering this great city, the Mansion House of Liberty, it should be the windows of the bakers, butchers, and grocers' shops that excite one's chief interest, but such was the case with me. These shops had an uncanny fascination for me. I imagine how great my relief was to see the bounteous supply of everything, and the show windows simply brimming over with good things, and everybody looking well nourished and contented.

How different the state of affairs in the German capital! I had just left these show windows and found one of those old maps of Africa on which

Geographers on pathless downs

Placed elephants instead of towns.

In London it seemed to me almost

comic to hear people here and there

complaining of shortage and dearth, and

to find some of them even

complaining that they were suffering hard-

ships.

When I asked them to say exactly

where they felt the pinch they were at

first at a loss for an answer. One man

assured me that what touched him and

his friends most nearly was the restriction

placed on the quantity of bread

allowed at afternoon teas in the tea-shops.

A lady lamented the smaller quantity of

sugar now put into cakes and buns.

They have no idea how ridiculous such

grievances sound to anyone coming from

a land on the verge of actual starvation.

What I mean is that the

consumption of food in Germany

has now been reduced to a point below

which it cannot go without disaster to

public health.

The traffic in the London streets, too,

is a surprise to me. I find them pulsing

with life compared with corresponding

thoroughfares in Berlin. The Leipzig

and Friedrichstrassen are still, it is true,

fairly animated, but in the rest of the

city a baby could wander about at no

great risk to life and limb. Private

carriages and motor-cars have long since

disappeared from the streets, and the

riding trucks through the alleys of the

TREATMENT OF GERMAN PRISONERS IN INDIA.

The following letter is taken from the *Calcutta Statesman*:-

Sir,—Seeing is believing. Hoping to

spend a quiet week end at a popular

little hill-station in Western India, I

arrived there the forenoon of a hot

summer's day and with great difficulty

managed to secure part of a room, in a

second-class hotel. The best hotels in

this delightful little station had been

taken up by Government for the

accommodation of German lady

prisoners and their children, and the

style they put on conveyed the

impression that they were ladies at

large spending their husbands' earnings.

At Ahmednagar I recognised several

German ladies. I had met in business,

in Burma, Calcutta, and Bombay,

and had the chance of speaking

to a few of them, and all declared

they were being treated exceedingly

well. One poor fellow who for some

months previous to the outbreak of war

had "rotten luck and a bad time of it"

said he had learned what it was "to be

anxious for nothing." Except for the

barbed wire enclosures there was

nothing to indicate they were prisoners

—for the air rang with their laughter

and mirth, and everything around

bespoke of comfort and luxurious living

At Belgaum, a quiet little station

with a salubrious climate, and a favourite

resort for Europeans and Anglo-Indians

of limited means during the summer

months, I found scores of German lady

prisoners and their children occupying

the best houses, at Government expense,

but I learned that the old barracks in

the Fort were being remodelled and as

soon as they were ready, would

be occupied by these German

lady prisoners. An incident that

occurred not long ago is worthy of

mention. It was some German big-day

and the German flag was hoisted in

the compound of one of the ladies in whose

house the day was to be celebrated.

Some soldiers noticed this and reported

the matter to the authorities. The

Variety of Uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

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In India, a favorite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with Soda-water.

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DOCK NO. 2	100	100	10	12	...
DOCK NO. 3	100	100	10	12	...
DOCK NO. 4	100	100	10	12	...
DOCK NO. 5	100	100	10	12	...
DOCK NO. 6	100	100	10	12	...
DOCK NO. 7	100	100	10	12	...
DOCK NO. 8	100	100	10	12	...
DOCK NO. 9	100	100	10	12	...
DOCK NO. 10	100	100	10	12	...

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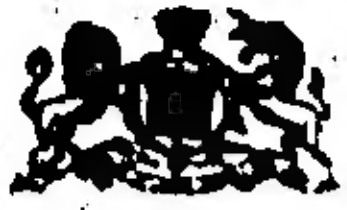
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27, King George Street, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 518.
Hongkong September 24, 1915.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used

Bentley's
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
MILKMAN HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

FRIDAY,

the 20th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDAY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., (Reserved to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.)

quantity of PAINT, RED LEAD, etc.,

And

A 2 H.P. PORTABLE MOTOR in good running order.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1960

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

SATURDAY,

the 21st July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Turkish Bath Gowns, Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, Perfumery, Soap, Dress Material, Rain Coats, Linen, Brown Holland, etc., etc.

Also

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF Large and small Brass Vases, Jardinières, Finger Bowls, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And

A few lots of Enamelled Kitchens Utensils.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 18, 1917. 1970

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

the 24th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, Carpets (New and second hand), etc., etc.

And

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 18, 1917. 1971

TANG YUK DENISE, successor of the late EEN YING, 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

(Consulting a Fee)

THE NERVOUS AGE.

Has the reader noticed how nervous people have become nowadays? A well-known physician says that half the patients who come to him in these times are nervous, and that the disorder is growing commoner every month. Restlessness, disturbed sleep and headaches, are only a part of what the patients suffer. The worst is their misery of mind. They cannot face the smallest difficulty. A slammed door tortures the raw nerves. Their minds are undisturbed, their tempers irritable, their courage and concentration all gone. The worst of it is, said the doctor, that people in this condition are tempted to fly to drugs. Morphia, cocaine, opium and similar things have an evil fascination. Others overeat themselves with fatty foods in the hope of building up their nerves.

The right way to treat starved nerves is to look to the blood, for a healthy, well-nourished blood-stream feeds the nerves, quickly restoring lost vitality and bringing the mind up to its old power. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people owe their wonderful reputation to this power of making new blood—the only thing that will make healthy nerves.

FREE.—The effects of modern life upon the nerves are explained in "Nerves and their Needs," to be had free, if you send a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The world-famous Pills, are obtainable from the same address, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 5 for \$7.50, also from chemists everywhere.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUBELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground, and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 14,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease, dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$25.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD MOTOR BOAT, hull and fittings in good order and condition, bottom sheathed with Muntz Metal.

Length..... 25' 0"

Beam..... 8' 6"

Depth..... 3' 6"

Teak wood deck house 18' 0" long fitted with Venetian shutters. Completely equipped with stern gear, including brass propeller, brass rudder, steering gear, telegraph and usual accessories.

Vessel may be seen at The Kowloon Engineering Works.

No reasonable offer refused.

Apply—

SPR CHANDLER, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 14, 1917. 1960

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings, HONGKONG

THE CHINA MAIL

Typhoon Map and Guide

(COLOURED)

PRICE 50 cents.

CHINA TO-DAY.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SAO-KE

ALFRED SZE.

(Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, in a statement specially made for the "Pail Mall Gazette.")

The financial position of the Chinese Republic is satisfactory at the present time. Last year, in spite of marvellous troubles in April and May and the decrease of shipping facilities, the Customs collection was £1,500,000 more than the year before. This will be of interest to many English people, as some of the European loans are secured upon it. The Customs collection for the first quarter of the present year gives the hope of another successful financial year. The salt and railway receipts for 1916 were also much better than in 1915.

The situation in China today is settled. Everyone has turned to business while watching the events associated with the war. Since the advent of the Republic, the daily Press has much expanded. In Peking there are three daily papers printed in English and one in French. The Chinese population is singularly well-informed as to current events, thanks to the well-organised courier services, which supply news to nearly every paper in China at a very reasonable rate. The news bulletins are issued in Peking in both English and Chinese. So far as war news is concerned, the Reuters services are supplemented by the official communications issued by the different foreign Legations in Peking, so that the people of China are kept well in touch with the progress of the war.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The present Presidential term expires in October, 1918, but so far the parties have not nominated their candidates. General Li Yuan-hung, who holds office, succeeded to the unexpired term of the Presidency on the death of the late President. The General was Vice-President at the time, and his succession was similar to President Roosevelt's first appearance as President on the assassination of Mr. McKinley. Our President's term is five years, a year longer than in the United States.

The Chinese Constitution, which is a Provisional Constitution, was brought into being in 1912. It is an adaptation of various Constitutions, and is not a wholesale adoption of any. At the present time there is a Committee of Parliament preparing a permanent Constitution. There is also a Commission engaged in drafting a new Civil and Criminal Code. A Criminal Code was drafted a few years ago, and it is undergoing revision, with certain amendments made necessary by circumstances.

ALL TITLES ABOLISHED.

In the true spirit of Republics, we have abolished all titles of nobility, which in the past, however, were created generally only for life, or, at most, for three generations.

As to the future prospects for British trade and enterprise in China, the country is to develop its resources, and will welcome British capital and expert technical assistance. We hope for an immense expansion of trade, when our railways are working. There is every reason to expect that English trade, which is paramount, will be greatly extended as time goes on. The opium evil, which was serious, has now disappeared, and the millions that used to be wasted on this dangerous drug in the future be used to buy English machinery and Lancashire cotton goods. It is hoped that British merchants will avail themselves of the almost unlimited trade opportunities which China offers. As the country develops, the volume of foreign trade is bound to increase greatly and rapidly.

WHAT CHINA WANTS.

Merchandise shipping has been, one need scarcely add, very considerably restricted since the war. Among the principal articles China exports are tea, silk, hides, copper, lead, iron, egg albumen and yolk, as well as eggs, hemp fibres, wheat flour, dried fruits, hard meats, bean oil, wood oil, soy beans, cereals, straw braid, tallow, timber, wax, etc. The country is rich in gold, copper, silver, antimony, and tungsten, as well as mineral oil. The Republic is quite anxious to develop this mineral wealth. At Pukow, on the Yangtze River, ocean-going ships can load all the year round direct for Europe, and, during certain seasons of the year, such vessels can get as high as Hankow.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

Regarding imports, electrical materials and machinery are wanted in increasing quantities every year, as are also materials for photographing, printing, lithography, railway materials, safes, soap, motor-cars, and cycles—a fair indication of the spirit of progress. The volume of cotton goods imported during 1916 in sterling value was £22,670,118, compared with £19,453,671 for 1915. Although the general imports increased, there was a serious falling off of English piece goods imported into China. The reasons for this decrease are, firstly, the shrinkage of shipping facilities, and, secondly, the limitation and prohibition of Chinese imports into the United Kingdom.

REPAIRING GERMAN RUIN IN FRANCE.

THOUSANDS OF MAIMED TREES RESTORED.

Mr. Henry Wood, the Special Correspondent of the United Press of America with the French Armies, describes how the French have rescued many of the trees mutilated by the Germans in their retreat. He says:—

There were thousands of trees that the close pursuit of the French prevented the Germans from completely cutting down; instead the tree-killers cut off a circle of bark around the trunk, which with a few days' exposure to the sun would be sufficient to kill peach, plum, apple, apricot, and cherry trees that had been half a century attaining their productivity. These trees presented the easiest problem. The wounds were merely bound up like the wounds of a soldier. Thousands of Army surgeons and Red Cross ambulance drivers and stretcher-bearers assisted in this work. The circle where the bark had been cut away was first covered with a special grafting cement and the entire wound then carefully bandaged up—often with bandages that had been prepared for human limbs. So great was the number of trees that had to be dressed in this way that the entire available supply of grafting preparation was quickly exhausted. Tar was then used as a substitute and finally even a loamy clay. Substitutes for surgical bandages also had to be found, and in the end it was discovered that moss, twisted and tied about the dressed wound was as effective as anything else.

A much more serious problem presented itself where the trees had been entirely cut or sawn down. But here French genius also solved the problem. The stumps, protruding usually two or three feet from the ground, were first trimmed off so as to conserve the sap and prevent the death of the roots, and then treated with the grafting paste and carefully bandaged till the cut-down tree lying at the side of the trunk and the sap and life that remained in it. Branches that showed great numbers of buds and other signs of exceptional vitality were then cut off and finally grafted into the carefully prepared stumps. Today these grafts are in full leaf and blossom. The grafts appear to have been entirely saved by this process and years have been saved in restoring the cut-down orchards of France.

On every hand are also to be seen carefully cultivated and sown fields each bearing its little painted sign "Terrain cultivate par l'Armée." The few horses that are being used for the fields are those whose guns and ammunition systems have been taken to the side of the field to be taken up again as soon as a little ploughing or harrowing is done. Likewise, except for an occasional old man or old woman working away on small garden, all of the heavy work of the fields is being done by soldiers. As the troops pass, either going to or from the front, they stop and dedicate the day to the cultivation of the redeemed fields. The next day they pass on and other troops take up the work.

PASSAGES FROM COLOMBO.

The following letter is taken from a Ceylon paper:—

"Sir, I had occasion awhile ago to write to Colombo to see whether it would be possible for a lady to obtain permission to proceed to the United Kingdom from there. The reply I have received will interest those who contemplate trying the experiment. It is as follows:—

"The local Government seems to read into their instructions the meaning that it is only in cases of absolute necessity that passports are to be issued for ladies and children. Homeward, and I find that passengers from outside Ceylon have very great difficulty indeed in obtaining the necessary permission to travel from here. To note two instances:—A lady arrived here from Australia hoping to persuade the local Government to permit her to go home to join her husband, who is in the Army. She spent several weeks here waiting the authorities practically daily and explaining the impossibility of her remaining here. In despair she left for Bombay hoping to do better from that port. She is now seriously ill in Madras and the Medical Officer there writes that he considers her condition has been brought on by excessive worry. In the other case an elderly lady travelled from the East to join a steamer for London in Colombo with the idea of visiting her wounded son. The local Government absolutely refused permission for her to travel and eventually she was allowed to sail as far as South Africa only."

"I could point out that Colombo is a most impossible place for strangers without friends or in any way short of funds. This especially applies to ladies."

Calcutta, June 18.

GRAVE WARNING TO MUNITION STRIKERS.

"NO MERCY" IN FUTURE FOR LEADERS.

ARRESTED ENGINEERS FREED ON GIVING PLEDGE.

The Crown recently withdrew the charges under the Defence of the Realm Act which had been preferred against the eight ship stewards arrested in connection with the engineers' strike, and the men were forthwith released.

Many trade unionists were present at Bow-ditch when the men came up on remand and this led to the episode of their arrest was received with loud cheers at the back of the court, while some of the liberated men gave expression to their feelings by starting to whistle "The Red Flag." The demonstration was kept up until the court was cleared.

The Attorney-General (Sir Frederick Smith), who announced the decision of the Government, said the men had signed the following undertaking:—

I undertake to adhere to the agreement arrived at on Saturday, May 12, 1917, between the Minister of Munitions and the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, acting at the request of the unofficial strike committee and on their behalf.

The accused were:—Thomas W. Dingley, Stoke; Neal Cassidy, Coventry; Stanley Burgess, Sheffield; Walter Hill, Sheffield; Arthur McManus, Liverpool; Percy H. Kealey, Manchester; George Boet Garton, Manchester; and Wm. F. Watson, Acton.

MURDER OF BEN LOYAL.

The maximum penalty for the offence, the Attorney-General said, was nothing less than penal servitude for life. There had never been any doubt in the mind of the Government that the overwhelming majority of the men were as loyal as the soldiers in the field. It was undoubtedly true that they had worked constantly for long hours and at high pressure, and it would be inconceivable if some real grievances did not arise. There had never been any grievance to which the Government had not been prepared to listen with the greatest sympathy.

If the men could make representations in the direction of establishing local tribunals in order to avoid the inconvenience or difficulty of centralised examination of grievances, he was sure the request would be received sympathetically and tenderly by the Government.

For the Government, Sir Frederick went on, could deal only with the men's responsible officials, and, on behalf of the Government, he said plainly that, until the laws of the unions were constitutionally altered, not by the Government, but by the members of the unions themselves, the Government would continue to recognise only the authority of the Executive Committees of the unions.

"I am speaking," he concluded, "to well-educated and extremely able men, who very well understand the implications which I have enunciated. I tell them plainly that their coming and going, the intimations of their societies, the terms in which they have communicated with one another, the objects which they have avowed in their correspondence—I tell them they are as well known to the authorities as they are known to themselves."

(There were some cries of "Hear, hear," and some laughter at the back of the court.)

A SOLID WARNING.

"The Government," continued Sir Frederick, "cannot have this issue raised again. They dare not, as trustees for all that this war stands for, avoid the issue, however dark and perilous it may be. If that issue be challenged again during the conduct of this war, I would make it as plain as any words of mine can make it, that there be a recurrence of deliberate attempts to incite strikes with the object of impeding the supply of munitions, there will be no further withdrawals."

Sir Frederick Smith warned the men that the next breach of law would be dealt with at the session by a jury of their fellow-countrymen, and said they could ask their consciences what the result of such a trial would be.

"I can tell them this," he added, "that they can ask for no mercy."

RESCUES IN MINEFIELD.

Lieut. Commander T. C. C. Bohler, R.N., has been awarded the D.S.O. for conspicuous gallant conduct. On April 10 he took his destroyer into a mined area to rescue survivors from a hospital ship which had struck a mine and from a patrol boat which had struck a mine in proceeding to the assistance of the hospital ship. His handling of his destroyer in heavy weather and taking her alongside the wreck of the patrol boat was a splendid piece of seamanship.

INTIMATIONS



JOHNNIE WALKER—"Still going strong" that's the slogan. It's been mine since 1820.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 18"	6" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewar, Tones & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

FOR FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY DRINK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue and restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

In 3 sizes, 1 lb., 2 lb. & 5 lb. (in England.)

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J.C. ENO, Ltd., Fruit Salt Works, London, England.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

LOST OR STOLEN.

NEAR GRAND HOTEL, about 5.30 to 6 P.M. on 12th July, Japanese white and black POODLE DOG, Reward, on returning to No. 4 Queen's Road (Central, top floor). Anyone retaining the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.
HONGKONG, July 19, 1917. 1972

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 21st July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Joo House Street.
A small consignment of GENTS' UMBRELLAS, SUNSHADES, &c.
Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1973

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GALES, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY and MONDAY,

the 22nd and 30th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m. each day, at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).
THE WHOLE OF HER VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE, comprising:—
Wine & Materials in latest styles (all new stock). French make 44 inches wide, Trimmings and Upholstered Hats, a large assortment of French Flowers, Costumes in all colours, Golfing Shirts in Scotch Tweeds and Heather mixtures, a large variety of Black Serge Coats (with new full basques), a fine assortment of French Ribbons in short lengths to suit purchasers, Black and Coloured Ribbons, Vests, Neckties, and Coloured Pumps, Wings, Alpacas, Quills and Ornaments, Veils, Tulle and Chiffons in all colours.
On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1974

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GALES, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,

the 24th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).
A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, &c., as follows:—
Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcases made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Heated Floor, Brass Rails, Woven Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, &c., &c., &c.
On view from Saturday, 28th inst.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1975

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GALES, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,

the 24th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).
A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, &c., as follows:—
Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcases made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Heated Floor, Brass Rails, Woven Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, &c., &c., &c.
On view from Saturday, 28th inst.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1976

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GALES, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,

the 24th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).
A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, &c., as follows:—
Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcases made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Heated Floor, Brass Rails, Woven Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, &c., &c., &c.
On view from Saturday, 28th inst.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1977

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GALES, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,

the 24th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).
A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, &c., as follows:—
Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcases made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Heated Floor, Brass Rails, Woven Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, &c., &c., &c.
On view from Saturday, 28th inst.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1978

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GALES, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,

the 24th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).
A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, &c., as follows:—
Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcases made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Heated Floor, Brass Rails, Woven Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, &c., &c., &c.
On view from Saturday, 28th inst.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1979

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GALES, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,

the 24th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).
A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, &c., as follows:—
Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcases made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Heated Floor, Brass Rails, Woven Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, &c., &c., &c.
On view from Saturday, 28th inst.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1980

GERMANY'S AMBITIONS IN RUSSIA.

In the meaning of the downfall of D. BETHMANN-HOLLWEGH is his reputation by REUTER, namely that he has been insisting on the policy of "no annexation" while the KAISER, the CROWN PRINCE, and Generals HINDENBURG and LUTHER, are "opposed to that policy," the change in the German Chancellorship should have a very tonic effect upon the Russians, once it is clearly understood by them what the policy of aggression really involves for Russia. Dr. P. CHARLES MITCHELL, who has made a special study of recent German political writings on the subject, tells us that the famous German publicist, PAUL ROHRBACH, in one of his more recent pamphlets, of which over twenty thousand copies have been sold in Germany, says bluntly that as Russia increases her population by three millions a year and Germany by less than a million, Russia must be lopped. He maintains that the new Democratic Russia is even more of a danger to Germany than the old autocratic Russia. The Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania and the Baltic Provinces must all be taken from her. The Baltic provinces, once in German hands, will be thoroughly Germanised by removing thither the German peasants now scattered in different parts of Russia. Even, in the German publication *Kriegsziele*, and afterwards in a separate pamphlet, says that the acquisition of the Baltic Provinces would bring rich agricultural land to Germany, and the Germans in other parts of Russia must be moved to that region. ENGELHARDT, writing in 1916, says that so far the Germans have occupied only a part of the Baltic provinces, but that they must acquire the whole. He admits that Estonia and Livonia have little history of German influence, but he says that the three Baltic Provinces form a unit that cannot be divided, and that they must go to Germany, Lake Peipus forming the natural frontier. KJELLEN, a Swedish activist whose works, in German translations, have been much circulated in Germany, quotes with approval ROHRBACH and ROHRBACH to the effect that Germany should take the Baltic Provinces, and transplant thither the German peasants from other parts of Russia. These would be under the direction of the 100,000 German nobility already in possession, and under their kindly attentions the Letts and Esths would quickly be transformed to German nationality. FENOX, a well-known Prussian geographer, says that the Germans must take Kurland and use it for German colonisation. Von REUTER says that the Baltic Provinces are historically German, that the best part of their inhabitants are German, and that Germany must take them from Russia. BRENTANO has the same story even before the war.

Germanisation was beginning, but when Germany has taken the whole region, the Letts and Estonians must be thoroughly Germanised. BRENTANO calls these regions the "German Baltic Provinces of Russia" and urges that they should be retained. These are only a few examples; they could be multiplied indefinitely, and Germany's attempts to cover up her intentions are ludicrously insufficient. An amusing example of such efforts is a pamphlet by Professor HALLER in which a passage had been blacked out by the Censor, as he explained in a printed note. The obliteration, however, is inefficient and with the slightest trouble it may still be read that "Russia is to be thrown out of Finland, the Baltic Provinces, and Poland, and that the new frontier of Germany is to be determined by the line of Great Lakes and Marshes stretching from Lake Peipus to the Sound." This, the German writer insists, is the military and the natural frontier between Europe and Asia, between the Western Kultur of Germany and the barbaric darkness of Russia. No wonder that the Germans are trying to conceal their plans with regard to the Baltic Provinces, for none know better than the leaders of Free Russia the extent to which the old regime in Russia was inspired by Prussian Junkerdom. The German hereditary nobility of the Baltic Provinces was the source of the most bitter and fatal of the Russian fanaticalities. The revolution of 1905 was directed almost entirely against the German nobility and against German ideas. East Prussia is the home of Junkerdom and nothing could be more intolerant to it than to have on its frontier the New Russia inspired by the new ideas of freedom. The Junkers of East Prussia wish to join hands with the Junkers of the Baltic Provinces, as there is no possible mode of agreement between Junkerdom and Freedom. One of yesterday's telegrams told us that there is general expectation in Petrograd of German activity on the Riga-Dvinsk line. Read in the light of the foregoing statement of German ambitions the ultimate purpose of this activity has a deep significance for the Russians which should strengthen their resolve to fight until no German soldier remains on Russian soil.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society will be held on Monday next, July 23, "on board the 'Oneone', which leaves Statue Pier at 5 p.m.

The opening rate of exchange this morning was the same as yesterday's closing rate, viz 2/7.9/16; but at 10.45 a.m. there was a drop of a farthing; 2/7.5/16. At 4 p.m. there was no further change.

The *Shanghai Mercury* understands that, following on a petition signed by a large number of members, the Committee of the Shanghai Club has requested the Swedish Consul-General of Shanghai not to make use of the Club during the period of the War.

The black drum, indicating that a gale is expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.) was hoisted during the tiffin hour. According to the Observatory report the typhoon appears to be somewhere to the South-west of the Pratas, travelling slowly in a W.N.W. direction. This should bring it to the near neighbourhood of Hongkong.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

We understand that Dr. Asger and Dr. Kew have been appointed dental surgeons to the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. A. P. Blunt, British Vice-Consul in charge of the shipping office at Shanghai, is leaving for England to join the Chinese Labour Battalion.

A presentation was made yesterday evening at the Kowloon Cricket Club to Bandmaster J. W. Christian of the 14th Punjab, who has been given a commission and is going back to India. The presentation consisted of a silver tea service from the Club, and a handsome tray added by Mr. Abraham. Mr. P. R. Wolff, Vice-President of the Club, made the presentations in a few well-chosen words, saying that the presentation marked the appreciation of the members of the Club of the assistance Mr. Christian had rendered to the Club in various ways.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

LI YUAN HUNG TO RETIRE TO TSINGTAU.

FENG KUO CHENG TO BECOME PRESIDENT.

The latest telegraphic news from Peking is that the late President, Li Yuan Hung, is going with his family to Tsingtau and will live in retirement.

General Feng Kuo Cheng, the Vice-President, has consented to undertake the duties of President and will probably leave Nanking for the North on the 21st inst.

Tuan Ki Sui, the Prime Minister, has decided to ascertain the opinion of the Provinces as to how the Manchu Court shall be dealt with.

Chu Sai Cheng, who is going to Peking in connection with the question, proposes the cancellation of the title of Emperor, the removal of the Court costume, the removal of the Court and other details, but suggests that the financial allowance remain as before.

The Prime Minister proposes that the military men who took part in the restoration shall be tried by special Court Martial.

Hsuan Tung (the "boy-emperor") has contracted a serious illness, owing to worry over recent events.

The members of the political party known as the Chingputang have held a special meeting at Tientsin and passed a resolution affirming that while the members of that party have a better knowledge of affairs than the members of the Kuomintang, they are prepared to assist Tuan Ki Sui at this critical moment to carry on the administration of the Republic. Members are therefore at liberty to join the Cabinet though the policy of the party is to organise a purely Chingputang Cabinet.

It is anticipated that Liang Kai Chin and Tong Fa Lung will enter the Cabinet without hesitation.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CHANG HSUN.

On the eve of the battle at Peking, a special correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News" had an interview with General Chang Hsun at his house.

Chang Hsun was cheerful and courteous, but determined to fight to the end. He was coolly making preparations, though well knowing that the situation was hopeless.

He said: "I came to Peking to benefit the nation and the Imperial Family, and now I have no thought for my life, my property or my family. Every Tachun at the Hsuehchow Conference asked me to assume the leadership of the restoration, and pledged me support. Feng Kuo-chang in an autograph letter told me that so other could assume the initiative. I was encouraged by Tuan Chi-luei and Hsu Yu-chan.

It is possible that Tuan Chi-luei knew of my intentions, but he was not in agreement.

"The Imperial Family was not involved, and was completely surprised. If successful, the restoration would have been to their benefit, but in the result of failure, I am alone responsible. I wanted no office and twice refused princedom. My rule was only temporary while I was awaiting the arrival of Hsu Shih-chang. I am willing to retire on condition that the Empire is assured, otherwise I refuse to yield. The Tachuns who gave me full power have now deserted me. I have 3,000 men to fight for me against 50,000 enemies. The responsibility is theirs. No formal offer of a compromise has been made, but only an indirect demand to disarm. Before the Emperor, my colleagues and I, I will not face surrender, for I should then feel the betrayal of the old Dowager's trust, also of the Emperor and his followers. I will sacrifice all but honour and faith. My last word is Empire or Battle."

In parting, General Chang Hsun said: "We shall not meet again. My case is hopeless, but remember me as honest and no coward."

WOMAN RAILWAY "SPECIAL."

A woman employee of the Great Eastern Railway Company was sworn in at the Guildhall, London, recently as a special constable for duty at Liverpool Street Station. It was stated that arrangements were being made for the further employment of women as specials.

Two Chinese barbers were arrested yesterday whilst fighting on Blake Pier and brought before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning. His Worship fined each defendant ten dollars.

THE SUPREME COURT.

SEQUEL TO A MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

ALLEGED LIBEL.

CASE SETTLED IN PLAINTIFF'S FAVOUR.

In the Supreme Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the arguments of the legal points of the case in which W. J. Stokes claims \$1,000 damages for libel from Captain De la Sala were heard.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C. instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Mattingly, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the defendant.

The libel complained of is as follows:—

That the Defendant falsely and maliciously wrote and published of the plaintiff in relation to his office as Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Phenomena* the following words in the official log of the said steamer viz:—

The Master, meaning the Defendant, has this 11th day of April 1917 found it necessary to command the Chief Engineer, W. J. Stokes, the plaintiff, to cease making unnecessary trouble concerning the drinking water on the vessel. This is the third consecutive day that W. J. Stokes has publicly produced samples of water, declaring that it was stagnant and after each time that the Master has told him to pump over the side for several minutes so as to flush out the pipes thoroughly, he has changed his opinion after the water had been tested by the ship's Doctor, Master, Chief Officer and Comproadors and agreed that it was fit for human consumption. The reason that the Master has made this entry is on account of his fear, by the actions of W. J. Stokes in passing dirty drinking water along the deck in a glass tumbler, and the Master also having noticed the inquiring looks on the faces of several of the emigrants in the vicinity of where the water was being publicly tested on deck, that a question may arise, without cause or reason, among the 900 people, that the water is contaminated, and thus possibly cause a panic, trouble and disorder on the vessel, which might lead to disastrous results on account of the ignorance of the emigrants. After due consideration, the Master has come to the conclusion that he must warn the said W. J. Stokes from carrying out or attempting to carry out any act that will prejudice or injure in any way the steamer or any person on board, and he has further warned W. J. Stokes that any attempt to commit any act of barratry against the ship or her machinery, or to attempt to influence any person on board to do so, will be regarded by the Master most seriously, and that any punishment that the law of Great Britain allows will be asked for and that the fullest enquiry will be made as to his past conduct aboard this vessel, and the officers signing this entry (The Chief Officer, the Doctor and the Comproadors) are warned by the Master that he, the Master, considers the said W. J. Stokes to be a dangerous and malicious person and relies on them to inform him, the Master, at any time should the said W. J. Stokes act or behave in a suspicious manner.

The said words were published by the defendant, to the chief officer, the doctor and the comproadors of the ship by the defendant reading over the same to the plaintiff in the presence of the said three persons.

By the said words in the log the defendant meant that on April 9, 10, and 11, 1917, the plaintiff had publicly and without any necessity, in the presence of several of the emigrants paraded samples of dirty drinking water along the deck and had indicated to the emigrants that the water was not fit to drink in such a way as to tend to cause panic, trouble and disorder, among the emigrants.

Mr. Pollock explained to His Lordship that the object of the hearing was to discuss the legal points of the case, upon which it should go before a Judge and Jury, or, whether there was sufficient legal ground for the action. It would serve no purpose, said Mr. Pollock, to have to argue these points at the trial of the case, and keep a jury waiting until they had decided what he desired to decide by the present hearing.

Mr. Pollock said that as his Lordship probably knew, this was an action for libel and a claim for damages of \$1,000 brought by W. J. Stokes, formerly Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Phenomena*, against the Captain of that ship, Captain De la Sala, the hearing having been postponed from time to time for the convenience of the parties concerned.

Mr. Pollock said that he would read the details of the libel complained of so that the Lordship would have the particulars in his mind. Mr. Pollock

then read the entries in the log and the letters which passed between the Solicitors of the complainant and the defendant.

Mr. Pollock said that the plaintiff's claim alleges the publication of the entry in the log, by being read out to the chief officer, the doctor and the comproadors. The defendant had put in two defences, one of justification and the other of privilege. The plaintiff says there was no privilege or if there was, there was no privilege with regard to the doctor and others. The plaintiff also says that "this very matter in connection with drinking water was absolutely decided in the plaintiff's favour by the Marine Court of Enquiry held some time back."

Mr. Pollock then read the finding of the Marine Court of Enquiry and said that his Lordship would see that that finding was in favour of the plaintiff. It said that W. J. Stokes, as Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Phenomena*, had carried out his duties to the best of his ability.

Counsel and the Judge then proceeded to discuss the legal points in connection with the use of a ship's log, and finally his Lordship stated that he would like to discuss the matter further in Chambers, and the Court adjourned for that purpose.

Upon the return into Court Mr. Pollock said:—I am happy to be able to inform your Lordship, that a settlement has been arrived at between the parties by consent to judgment for the plaintiff for \$300, to include costs \$200 to be paid forthwith and the remainder to be paid by instalment of \$50 per month.

His Lordship gave judgment accordingly.

Mr. Mattingly said that while agreeing with the judgment, at the same time his client wished him to say that at the time he made the log entry he was satisfied he was acting within his rights as Captain and he feels that in view of the finding of the Marine Court of Inquiry, he should abide by it.

Mr. Pollock, interrupting, said that that was not part of the terms of the settlement. They had let defendant off pretty well. They had not said that they wanted an apology on this or that matter.

His Lordship said that unless the defendant was going to make a full apology it was not worth while. The settlement arrived at was very desirable, and he thought they might leave it at that.

THE SHANGHAI LIBEL CASE.

APPEAL.

COURT CONSIDERS DAMAGES.

AWARDED EXCESSIVE.

Judgment was delivered by H.M. Full Supreme Court at Shanghai on Thursday last in the appeal by Mr. Bayley Morris in the libel case in May last in which Dr. E. L. Marsh was awarded 25,000 damages. Sir Havilland de Saumarez (Judge) and Mr. Skinner Turner (Assistant Judge) were on the bench. Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper appeared for Mr. Hayley Morris and Mr. R. N. Macleod for Dr. Marsh.

The Judge in the course of his judgment said: We have one indication of the amount of damages to which the plaintiff thinks he is entitled, he settled with two defendants for £300 which was to be paid to a hospital. I can imagine a man of high character preferring that money of this kind should go to a charitable purpose rather than into his own pocket, but nevertheless the amount must in some measure reflect the extent of his hurt. Suppose the defendant, Hayley Morris had come in with the other two and made full amends by withdrawal, it is likely that the sum of £300 would have been more than doubled. True he did not and his attitude was such as to enhance the damage but even so can it be said that his £300 would have been more than doubled. I find it difficult to think so. If that is so it must be that the jury thought that they ought to add £24,000 as a punishment, say if you like £23,000. Will such a sum bear the test applied by Hamilton, J.C., that there must be some rational connection between the wrong done and the solatium applied? It is difficult to imagine any Court imposing such a fine though I can sympathise with the jury in their wish to severely mark their sense of the use to which this young man had put the public press and his outrageous conduct in his campaign against the plaintiff. I think they have in this way misunderstood the measure by which damages should be assessed and that they have imposed a fine out of relation to the offence committed; that being so the verdict cannot stand.

Unless the parties agree on the amount of damages as to which the Court will be ready to give what assistance it can, there must be a new trial. This must be so, as the amount of the damages; there has been no application to disturb the finding of the jury on any other issue.

The Assistant Judge (Mr. Skinner Turner) in a concluding judgment said it was quite unable to do any method whereby the jury could have arrived at a figure like £25,000.

Mr. Pollock said that he would read the details of the libel complained of so that the Lordship would have the particulars in his mind. Mr. Pollock

then read the entries in the log and the letters which passed between the Solicitors of the complainant and the defendant.

Mr. Pollock said that the plaintiff's claim alleges the publication of the entry in the log, by being read out to the chief officer, the doctor and the comproadors. The defendant had put in two defences, one of justification and the other of privilege. The plaintiff says there was no privilege or if there was, there was no privilege with regard to the doctor and others. The plaintiff also says that "this very matter in connection with drinking water was absolutely decided in the plaintiff's favour by the Marine Court of Enquiry held some time back."

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Upon the return into Court Mr. Pollock said:—I am happy to be able to inform your Lordship, that a settlement has been arrived at between the parties by consent to judgment for the plaintiff for \$300, to include costs \$200 to be paid forthwith and the remainder to be paid by instalment of \$50 per month.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED BROACHING OF CARGO.

A Chinese coolie was brought before Mr. Wood this morning on the charge of broaching cargo whilst employed in the Kowloon Godowns.

It was alleged that the defendant had broken open a case of spoons and was caught in the act of stealing spoons from the broken case.

The defendant pleaded not guilty and explained that the case had fallen and broken open. The spoons then fell out and he was arrested whilst repacking them in the broken case.

His Worship remanded the defendant in Police custody until to-morrow morning.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Mr. Wood this morning fined a young Chinese four dollars on the charge of being drunk and disorderly last night at West Point.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and said that as he had been under the influence of liquor he did not know what he had done whilst at West Point.

A BANISHMENT HEAVILY SENTENCED.

A Chinese baniahee charged with returning to the Colony before his term of banishment had expired, was brought before Mr. Wood this morning.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one year's hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

GAMBLING IN COCHRANE STREET.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning seven Chinese pleaded guilty to the charge of gambling at No. 30 Cochrane Street.

His Worship fined each defendant two dollars.

A "FISHY" CASE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese woman was charged with attempting to export two tins of Government opium on the s.s. *Hung On* without an export permit.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that although the opium was found in her basket it did not belong to her.

After evidence had been given by the Chinese constable who effected the arrest, His Worship remarked that the case was very "fishy" and discharged the defendant.

THEFT OF LEAD.

A Chinese coolie charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with stealing 8 lbs. of lead from a shop in Gough Street was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

EXPORTING WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A Chinese woman was fined \$50, with the alternative of one month's hard labour, on the charge of attempting to export one tin, five tins, of Government opium on the s.s. *Hung On* without an export permit from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

POCKET-PICKING IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A Chinese charged with pocket-picking in Queen's Road Central was brought before Mr. Wood this morning.

The magistrate sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

WEAPONS FORGED IN THE SHEDS.

The appeal of the Admiralty to workmen mentioned in yesterday's cables ends as follows:—

One is the class of workman that enables the Navy to hunt and destroy submarines; the other is every new merchantman that replaces a ship sunk. These weapons must be used together. Upon the men of the shipyards and engineering shops depends entirely their output, but how the latter can be increased concerns everyone. No measure enabling the better use of labour and machinery can be neglected. We who are secure in our homes owe to the brave men who are dying hourly for us on sea, on land and in the air to spare no efforts to give them

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SCENES IN PETROGRAD.

TROOPS TO RESTORE ORDER.

PETROGRAD, July 18. While the joint Committee of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates were discussing Monday's episode, armed demonstrators appeared outside and demanded that the Committee should itself take over the Government. The Committee passed a resolution affirming that the very people who proposed this were the first to make attempts against the present constituted authority. Such acts as those which took place on Monday constitute treason and glory towards the Revolutionary Army who are fighting the troops of Kaiser William.

Thousands of sailors, soldiers and workpeople have arrived from Kronstadt. The sailors carried banners inscribed "Down with authority. Long live the Commune."

Provocative firing started in the streets followed by random machine gun fire, causing a general panic.

The military Governor of Petrograd announced that in accordance with the Government's order to clear the City of armed persons disturbing order and threatening the security of the citizens, the troops would be immediately ordered to proceed to re-establish order and he requested the citizens not to leave their houses except for urgent reasons, and to close their doors in order to exclude unknown persons.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

BRITISH SHIPPING BETTER.

LONDON, July 18. The Admiralty reports as follows for last week:

Arrivals	2,828
Salvages	2,920
Sunk (over 1,000 tons)	14
Sunk (under 1,000 tons)	4
Unsuccessfully attacked	12
Fishing vessels sunk	8

THE BRITISH MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

A CAUTIOUS RECEPTION.

LONDON, July 18. The Ministerial changes are generally received cautiously. The Premier is congratulated upon the originality and boldness of the changes, but it is pointed out that the country, while wishing for new Ministers, will judge them entirely by results. The promotion of Sir Eric Geddes to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty is unexpected, but tributes are paid to his ability, and the choice is regarded as sound. It is assumed that a seat in Parliament will be found for Sir Eric Geddes.

The chief controversy centres around Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Edwin Montagu and Dr. Addison, which the papers criticise according to their political complexion.

The *Morning Post* says that Sir Edwin Montagu's appointment is a scandal, and the appointment of Mr. Winston Churchill proves that "if we have not invented an unsinkable ship, we have discovered an unsinkable politician."

The *Times* says: "Mr. Churchill's enthusiasm and ingenuity should be useful to the Ministry of Munitions, but it must emphatically be made clear that the country will not tolerate an attempt to resuscitate amateur strategy." The paper adds that it is high time that the production of munitions should be divorced from the task of dealing with the Labour question, and that Sir Edwin Montagu's selection is unfortunate.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the wisdom of Sir Edwin Carson's nomination is questionable. It is high time that Mr. Churchill's energy is harnessed to the Ministry. He and Sir Edwin Montagu should strengthen the Government from a debating standpoint.

The *Daily News* states that Sir Edwin Carson and Dr. Addison must be glad to leave the posts in which they were unsuccessful.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowels disorders promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE CAPTURES IN THE NORTH SEA.

COMMENT ON THE INCIDENT.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.

Twenty torpedo boats took part in the capture of the German merchantmen.

It is asserted that several shells fell on the coast.

The *Hanoversche* alleges that the Government will protest against this breach of neutrality; but an eye witness describes the attack as taking place four miles off the shore.

The captures are welcomed by the British Press, as widening the success of the new measures to terminate the increasing traffic between Dutch and German ports. It is pointed out that the new British mine field has increased the difficulties of the German ships, which probably had to leave the comparative safety of Dutch waters and run out to sea and were then intercepted.

It is stated in an Aust coast port that one of the enemy ships which resisted capture was the *Brussels*, of which Captain Fryatt was the Commander.

MR. REDMOND AND THE IRISH LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, July 18.

The *Times* states that Mr. Redmond does not intend to resign the Irish leadership or to advise his colleagues to resign, in order to obtain the verdict of Ireland on Sinn Feinism. No decisive steps will be taken till the results of the Irish Convention and the Nationalist Mission to the United States are known.

THE GOVERNMENT CLOSURE ON MESOPOTAMIAN DISCUSSION.

LONDON, July 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government has decided to drop the Mesopotamian enquiries and to leave the soldiers concerned to be dealt with by the Army Council in the ordinary way, and also to refuse Lord Hardinge's resignation, which has again been offered.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government's decision to drop the Mesopotamian enquiries was due to objections to that procedure, and also to the undesirability of diverting the thought and energies of legislators and the Executive from the prosecution of the war at a critical time.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., moved an adjournment in order to draw attention to the Government's refusal of Lord Hardinge's resignation.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that if it was not unlikely that the House would rise until the end of August.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, July 18.

In the House of Commons, Sir R. L. Borden introduced the Resolution which extended the life of Parliament for one year and demanded practically a unanimous vote, otherwise he will not press the Resolution. He deprecated an election at present as it would cause distraction and discord.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO THE EAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.

The exports of silver for June were 6,512,500 ounces, chiefly to China and India.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 18.

A French communiqué says: "There has been reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Carny, Allice, the California Plateau and in Champagne. The enemy renewed his attacks north of Teton and secured a footing at certain points we captured on the 14th. The artillery duel continued to be violent at Mont Haut, where we are organising captured ground."

The operations we carried out on the left of the Meuse, west of Hill 304, developed to full success after heavy artillery preparation. The troops, with irresistible dash, attacked on a front of 2,500 metres on both sides of the Ennes—Malancourt road. The whole first German line, which was elaborately organised for defence, fell into our hands.

Shortly afterwards the second enemy line, after desperate fighting in which our troops manifested splendid keenness, was also carried. The advance attained a kilometre in depth. A road from Wood to the western slopes of Hill 304, passing through Conard Wood, was captured. Our fire annihilated several counter attacks during the afternoon. The enemy suffered very heavily. We have counted 425 wounded prisoners.

BRITISH POSITIONS IMPROVED.

LONDON, July 19.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

"We have somewhat improved our position eastward of Monchy-le-Prenois. Despite thick clouds and strong winds our aeroplanes did a great deal of successful work yesterday in conjunction with the artillery. They bombed various points behind the enemy's lines. There were many air-fights, in which we brought down six and drove down three enemy machines. None of ours are missing."

RUSSIANS CAPTURE POSITIONS.

LONDON, July 18.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, says: "We repulsed persistent attacks north-eastward of Kalusz. For tactical considerations we transferred to the right bank of the Lomnica, leaving Kalusz and securing important river crossings. A strong enemy attack threw us out of Novica, which our reserves recaptured. We captured Dinnarev and St. George's Channel, on the Danube, and also one gun and some prisoners."

FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, July 18.

A Military anti-Government demonstration on Monday night, provoked by Extremists as a protest against the disbandment of numerous regiments at the front, ended in wild, panicky shooting on the Nevsky Prospekt. There were a number of casualties, a dozen being sent to hospital. The disturbance was ended in a few minutes, and the troops returned quietly to barracks.

DEMONSTRATIONS PROHIBITED.

The Executives of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates and Workmen and Peasants' Delegates have issued a manifesto which denounces the demonstrators against the disbandment of numerous regiments as traitors. The resolution says the strongest measure will be taken against troops appearing in the streets with arms, contrary to orders.

ALL DISSENSION MUST CEASE.

PETROGRAD, July 18.

The Executives of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates and Workmen and Peasants' Delegates have issued a manifesto to the effect that the time has come when all dissension must cease, and all must assist the soldiers in the front line. To refrain now is to deliver them to destruction and to betray the Fatherland and the Revolution.

THE RECENT AIR-RAID.

CASUALTIES AMONG BRITISH AVIATORS.

LONDON, July 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that the British air service casualties in the last air raid were two pilots killed and one wounded; and an observer had died of wounds. Two aeroplanes were destroyed and two crashed down.

THE S.S. CHILKA.

PANIC OF DECK PASSENGERS.

RANGOON, July 18.

There are no further authentic particulars regarding the E. I. steamer *Chilka*. A passenger states that the vessel caught fire in Burva Road, south of Gopalgur.

All the Europeans were saved. The deck passengers panicked, and a large number jumped overboard and were drowned.

The ship was beached, and the aft portion was destroyed.

BRITISH MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, July 18.

It is officially announced that the following appointments have been made:

Sir Edward Carson to be a member of the War Cabinet without portfolio.

Dr. Addison to be Minister of Reconstruction without portfolio.

Sir Edwin Montagu to be Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Winston Churchill to be Minister of Munitions.

Sir Eric Geddes to be First Lord of the Admiralty.

TITLES RENOUNCED.

LONDON, July 17.

The Proclamation announcing the change of the name of the Dynasty also renounces, on behalf of the late Queen Victoria's descendants, the use of the titles, Duke and Duchess of Saxony, and Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

VIOLATION OF SPANISH WATERS.

LONDON, July 18.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that since April 1, German submarines had arrested or attacked over 20 British, Allied and neutral ships in Spanish waters. The most serious representations had been made to Spain, which had assured Great Britain that it would do its utmost to prevent the violation of Spanish waters.

Commander Bellairs R.N.M.P., called attention to statements in Dutch papers suggesting that the Germans had repeatedly violated Dutch waters. Lord Robert Cecil said the matter had not been lost sight of.

LADY ROBERTS' FIELD GLASS FUND.

The following further appeal for

glasses is forwarded by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax. Glasses can, as before, be sent direct to London or to the Hon. Secretary, War Charities, Post Office Buildings.

Engineers, Ascot, Berks, May 25th, 1917.

The Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Charities Fund, Hongkong.

DEAR Sir,—I feel diffident of asking further help where so much has been done already, but if you could see your way to bring to the notice of the British community that the need for glasses and telescopes still goes on, I should be very grateful.

"In the recent movement in France, many glasses were lost with the brave men using them, while the more open character of the fighting now in progress, has sensibly increased the demand. Further, we learn from the letters how indispensable telescopes are for scouting, sniping, and artillery observation."

Since I wrote last the address of the Fund in London has been altered, and glasses should now be sent to:

The Manager, Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund, 64, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

I will, of course, gladly acknowledge any that can still be spared. Yours truly,

ROBERTS.

The late Lord Roberts asked the nation for the loan of field-glasses for the period of the War for the troops. Lady Roberts has since written to the Press in the same sense. In response, some 25,000 glasses have been lent.

The great conflict on which the country is engaged brings to light, as time goes on, unprecedented needs. No one could have anticipated the scale and urgency of the demand for good glasses for all ranks, and, despite the very large number distributed, this demand grows daily more insistent. Those responsible for the scheme are in a position to say that every good glass lent, means the saving of gallant lives.

Lord Roberts desired the National Service League to undertake the administration of his scheme. Glasses should be sent (with a card enclosed in the case addressed as above). They will be acknowledged by Lady Roberts, engraved with a registered number, lent to an officer, N.C.O., or man in need of them, and returned, where circumstances permit at the end of the War.

TITLES OF GLASSES DESIRED, IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE.

A.—Field Glasses.

(1) Prismatic glasses, x 6, by Ross, Zeiss, Goerz, Negretti & Zambra, Belling, and other well-known makers.

(2) Prismatic glasses, x 8 and higher powers, by the above.

(3) Non-prismatic, by Dollond, x 5.

(4) Good old-fashioned non-prismatic field-glasses.

In answer to many enquiries, ordinary opera-glasses are hardly suitable for military purposes.

B.—Telescopes.

(1) Good deer-stalking telescopes.

(2) Large telescopes on stands.

(3) Any smaller telescopes except toys.

TRAWLERS AND U-BOATS.

AN ADMIRAL'S STORIES.

Some fine stories of British heroism in fight with German submarines were told by Admiral Sir Robert Lowry at the meeting of the British Association of Naval Officers at the National Seamen. One related to an unarmed trawler in the North Sea which saw a submarine and dashed for it with the result that the U boat at once submerged. "It went underneath," said Sir Robert, "because it could not imagine it possible that a trawler would have the courage to attack it if it was not armed to the teeth."

Another trawler, armed with a couple of light guns, was attacked by a submarine. One of the shots went through the deckhouse, another smashed a great deal of the wheel, "but the skipper went on steering with broken spokes." Another shot carried away the cook's galley. Meanwhile the trawler had begun to fire at the submarine, which was hit. "The submarine had had enough of it, and went under."

That particular trawler became such a terror to submarines in that part that four submarines lay in wait and attacked her, but though she fired back to keep them off they sank her. "Whether the officers and men went to the bottom of the North Sea or whether they are prisoners in Germany, they did their duty right well," said Sir Robert, and a storm of cheers.

Sir Robert told how they learnt of the sinking of two of the submarines by the dead bodies floating to the surface, although five or six days later a report was circulated from Germany that the boat had got back. "Why," he said, "we are inclined to say that the navy is not doing much, do let us remember that we have entirely different questions to face now from what we had in the days of peace. It is impossible for us to tell the results, but we hope they are greater and better than those things we are certain about."

CANTON-BRITISH WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A further sum of £408.13.6 sub-

scribed by British Residents in Canton has been remitted to London during May, June and July as under-noted:—

Mesopotamia Comforts Fund	£50.
National Refugees and Training Ships Association	25.
Officers' Families Fund	60.
Royal Flying Corps Hospital	25.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association	100.
St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers	88.13.6
Urgency Cases Hospital	50.
Total	£408.13.6

The following is a list of the

Subscribers for the last three months:—

Hender, S. M.	3
Hatchelor, R. E.	30
Hecke, F. G.	30
Hill, F. N.	75
Langest, E. S.	60
Lawson, W.	10
Lawyer, G. H.	60
Levy, Rev. A. H.	15
Clouston Club Bowling Handicap	50
Charrington, E. C.	15
Chetminal, K. A. J.	30
Chippfield, J.	15
Church Collection, King's Birthday	65.70
Curry, J. E. R. de	45
Craig, A. H. (Kongmoon)	15
Crocker, J. H. (Nanning)	60
Durch, O. W.	90
Detarum, N. J.	5
Deit, H. F.	150
Dixon, P. A. V.	15
Eager, O.	30
Ellis, H.	30
Forbes, D.	120
Friedrichsen, E. A. C.	38
Gaff, Rev. C. A.	15
Garnard, E. E.	60
H. E. Griffith, Ltd.	28.94
Hartshorn, H. P.	30
Hill, P. L. Oakley	20
Hoag, A. V.	30
Hooper, Dr. A. W.	30
Hutchand, P.	30
Hutson, A.	30
Isatt, D. B. (Kongmoon)	15
Jamieson, J. W. C.M.G.	250
Jenkins, Rev. P.	15
King's Birthday Celebration balance	2.55
Jones, Miss A. M.	5
Kitching, G. C.	90
Kornaroff, A. (Kongmoon)	15
McDonald, J.	30
McNeur, Rev. Geo. H.	7.50
McRae, Rev. D.	25
Matheson, R. T.	20
Martin, Abe	15
Millar, A. (Sumshu)	60
Mullin, H. G.	5
Navalrai Metharam	30
Nenunul	5
Peel, C. A.	60
Read, G. L. (Hongkong)	90
Reid, C. H.	10
Reynolds, Dr. W. G.	15
Ross, J.	5
St. George's Society (per O. W. Darch)	325
Stanleyman, H. H.	60
Scrimshaw, H. C. (Kongmoon)	15
Shields, C. H.	150
Smith, J. T.	30
Smith, H. Staples	50
States, W. Gordon	20
E. C. T.	50
Tape, Rev. G. S.	30
Wassiamull Assumal	75
Waters, V. P.	10
Watson, C. E.	30
White, R. J.	30
Wierpelt, W. C. H.	50
Wilson, A. G.	30
Wood, E. M.	90
Worley, N. A.	10

Total £5,026.87 & 250

Copies of the *Chronicle* issued by the Committee with regard to War Charities can be obtained from the undersigned to whom further donations and subscriptions should be sent.

D. FORBES,

Hon. Treasurer,

c/o Hongkong Bank, Canton.

From amongst the letters of acknowledgment received the following one dated 14th May, 1917, from the Chairman of Finance Committee, British Red Cross Society, shows how much even small contributions are appreciated:—

"I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of four letters of 24th February and 24th March, enclosing drafts value £100 and £12 respectively, official receipts for which are enclosed herewith."

"Once again the members of the Joint Committee desire me to convey to you and through you to our kind friends in Canton our very warm and sincere thanks for this further generous support, and I beg to assure you all how highly we appreciate the practical manner in which you continue to show your sympathy and interest in the work we are carrying on for the war-wounded."

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RED RUBBER.

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THE ABOVE IN VARIOUS SIZES.

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WAYS TO "WORLD-POWER."

AN ANTI-BRITISH COALITION.

The "Cologne Gazette" has just published a new series of articles on "Aims and Ways of World-Policy," adding to their attractions an assurance that their origin is not official.

We must be quite clear about the fact (says the writer) that, if the Russian chooses the Englishman as his friend, the world-power of Germany is relegated to a misty distance; it is, indeed, doubtful whether, in that event, our object can ever be achieved. Moreover, in addition to this loss, we shall have for a long time to come to reckon with Continental struggles which will cost blood, money, and strength, and the result of which—Germany standing at the side of Austria-Hungary against Russia, France, and England—cannot be calculated. It is impossible to call attention too insistently to the importance of this decisive moment.

The articles culminate in the following recommendation of a German-Russian-Japanese coalition as the only satisfactory means of destroying the British Empire:—

"If there is a way to effect from without, in favour of the rising World Powers, the comparatively rapid dissolution of the British Empire, it is only by means of a German-Russian-Japanese world coalition. Of course, such a coalition is, at bottom, another 'syndicate' for the division of the world." But the object of the political map of the earth is not to remain unaltered. The United German devotion to peace would not dispose of the aggressive Imperialism of the others, but would merely permit Germany's development to decay. We have the choice between being full partners in the future syndicate for the division of the world or being despised outsiders.

"If we succeed, by means of Russian and Japanese advances, with German and German-Turkish protection of their banks, in destroying the English powers in the Middle and Far East, the ultimate re-equilibration of Russian and North American Imperialism will be facilitated, because Imperialism will then be unable to co-operate with Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean. (Perhaps, in a later future—to mention only one of the numerous possibilities—the North American-Eastern line of separation will run straight across the Australian Continent, which, as is well known, is eagerly coveted by the Japanese as 'land for settlers.'")

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FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

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BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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"KONTOER" 1st August.
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These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.For further particulars please apply to
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With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

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MAKING CARGO through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE

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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

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SHIPPING

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
SHANGHAI SWATOW & SINGAPORE..... July 20, Daylight.
SHANGHAI SWATOW & SINGAPORE..... July 22, Daylight.
SWATOW, WEIHAITEI (CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN)..... July 22, at 10 a.m.
HAIHONG..... July 23, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI SWATOW & SINGAPORE..... July 24, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI SWATOW & SINGAPORE..... July 25, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI SWATOW & SINGAPORE..... July 26, Daylight.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For STEAMERS TO SAIL
HAIHONG..... LOOSANG..... FRIDAY, July 20, at 7 a.m.
MANILA..... LOOSANG..... SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN..... CHIPSING..... WEDNESDAY, July 22, Daylight.
MANILA..... YUENSANG..... SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Hongkong.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART M.V.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"JACOB"

having arrived from the above port, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 22nd July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st July, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 18, 1917.

1917

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"VAN WEARWYCK"

having arrived from the above port, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

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Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

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1917

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

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Hongkong, July 18, 1917.

1917

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